THE WAR ON MORMONISM.

REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSIONERS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE AGAINST THE EVIL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The commissioners appointed by the President under the anti-polygamy act to-day presented their second annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The report first makes a statement of legislation by Congress in relation to bigamy or polygamy, reciting the provisions of the law of March 22, 1882. The report then says: " It will thus be seen that the duties of this Commission appertain only to matters of registration and election and eligibility to office, while the punishment of the crime of polygamy is left as under the former law to the courts of justice. Nor are we invested with legislative authority. Our powers are of a quaisi-juideial and administrative character. But from the general terms of many parts of the act we have been obliged to exercise a considerable latitude of discretion to make the act effectual, confining ourselves within the limits of the law, according to our best judgment.

We have heretofore communicated to the Department of the Interior the difficulties we encountered in entering upon our duties last year; also the measures we adopted for excluding polygamists from registration and from the polls; and that we had excluded some 12,000 men and women from registration and voting by reason of their disqualification under this act. Pursuing the same policy we have had equal success at the general election held on August 6, 1883, in excluding polygamists from the polls. The theory of the Act of March 22, 1882, appears to be this: That a discrimination between those Mormons who practise polygamy and those who do not-placing a stigma upon the former and depriving them of the right of suffrage, as well as the right to hold office; while, on the other hand, an inducement is held out to the latter class that, by abstaining from the polygamic relation, they will enjoy all the political rights of American citizens-would in time have the effect of inducing great numbers of the Mormon people to refrain from plural marriage. THE YOUNG MEN INFLUENCED

"While such considerations are not likely to have much effect upon the elderly men, who already have a plurality of wives and several families of children, they must have great weight with the young men of the Territory, many of whom are ambitions and aspuring, and would not like voluntarily to embrace political ostracism.

"The leading Mormons, who are generally in polygamy, evidently perceive this tendency, and, therefore, ever since the passage of the act, they have assiduously taught their people that this measure is transient and that it will soon be set aside by the Federal Courts or by the action or non-action of Congress. So far as we are advised, very few, if any, illegal votes have been cast in Utah since the Commission took charge of registrations and elections in August, 1882. As to the declared objects of the act of Congress, so far as appertains to our duties, it is not denied that the operation of the act has been eminently successful; that is to say, the polygamists have all been excluded from the polls and from eligibility to office. . . We deem it proper to observe that no person well informed with regard to Utah affairs could reasonably have expected at the passage of the act that there would be an immediate change in the political situation; nor that it would have an im-

mediate effect in destroying the practice of polygamy, but the act must necessarily have a strong influence in that direction. The very existence of the law disfranchising the polygamists must tend to destroy their influence, whenever it is understood that this is to be a permanent dis-"Those Mormons who have the ballot will, after a time, be conscious of a power which they will be who are not polygamists, must tend in time to weaken the practice of polygamy; for every married

necessary to the preservation of the political influence of the 'people's party' (as the Mormons style themselves) to have a large body of their members Mormon who takes but one plural wife loses three votes for his party-his own, and those two wives (woman suffrage being established by a law in Utah). Another consideration already adverted to, the influence upon the young men and the rising generation, is entitled to great weight. Seeing all the offices of honor, trust and profit, such as Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly, Probate Judges, Clerks of the County Courts, Sheriffs and others, many of them quite lucrative, held by monogamists, while polygamists are wholly excluded, the aspiring young men of the Territory would present an anomaly in human nature if they should fail to be strongly influenced against going into a relation which thus subjects them to political ostracism and fixes on them the stigma of moral turpitude.

ONE OF THE MARVELS OF THE CENTURY. . The Mormons believe in the Old Testament, the New Testament, and a great deal besides, namely, the Book of Mormon and divers so-called 'Revelations.' Among these so-called 'Revelations' is one in favor of a plurality of wives. That a doctrine and practice so odious throughout Christendom should have been upheld so many years, against the laws of Congress and the sentiments of the civilized world, is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, and can be scarcely appreciated even by those who are familiar with the world's history in relatien to the difficulties of Governmental control or

suppression of religious fanaticism. "Certainly no Government can permit a violation of the laws under the guise of religious freedom, and while Congress may not legislate as to mere matters of opinion, yet it may denounce and punish as crimes those actions which are in violation of social duties or subversive of good order. . .

The right of Congress to suppress this great evil is undoubted. It is equally plain that the dignity and good name of this great Government among the nations of the earth demand such Congressional action as shall effectually eliminate this national disgrace."

The Commissioners, as a part of their present report, re-submit several recommendations formerly submitted and which were substantially incorporated into Senate bill No. 2,338 of the last session of Congress, reported by the Judiciary Committee on December 13. This bill, which also contains other measures, is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress. The report then continues : "The present Legislature, chosen at the August election, is composed wholly of Mormons-noue of whom, however, live in polygamy. This Legislature will convene in January next. It will be their duty, under the act of 1882, to adopt measures in conformity with the provisions of that law for the suppression of polygamy. Whether the Legislature will take such action may not properly be discussed by us in advance of the opportunity given them by the law to do so. If they shall fail in this respect when the time shall come for them to act, this Commission will be prepared to recommend, and Congress certainly will not delay the adoption of, the most stringent measures compatible with the limitations of the Constitution that may be considered necessary for the suppression of this great evil. In view of the fact that this contingency might come, we have already given the subject of such further legislation much study and reflection, and will be ready at the proper time, if the case requires, promptly to present our views for the consideration of the President and Congress.

RECENT ELECTIONS IN UTABLE whom, however, live in polygamy, This Legisla-

RECENT ELECTIONS IN TABLE "In the interim between the November election for Delegate to Congress and the general election In August, 1883, municipal elections were held in a number of cities and towns under rules and orders of this board. But the most important election was that of August 6, 1883, a general election for Mem-

tors, County Recorders, Sheriffs, County Treasutors, County Recorders, Sheriffs, County Treasurers, County Superintendents of District Schools and other county officers and many precinct officers, numbering in all 960, that were elected, all of whom, as well as all the voters, are monogamists. In June, prior to the election, the Commissioners caused a revision of the registration to be made in all the precincts of the Territory, excluding all polygamists from the lists, an abstract of which, marked 'A,' is hereto appended. The election was conducted in general in a quiet and orderly manner. The total number of votes cast was 21,961, against 27,923 at the last November election. The principal falling off in the vote was on the part of the Gentiles, or Liberal party. In November the total vote of the Peoples' (Mormon) party was 23,039; Liberal, 4,884. In August, 1883, the total vote of the Peoples' party was 20,508, Liberal, 1,453; from which it appears that large numbers of the Liberals refrained from voting, a fact much to be regretted, for the reason that it is believed that, by proper effort and good management, one or more non-Mormons might have been elected to the Legislative Assembly, who would have the opportunity of putting the majority on record. In pursuance of the first section of the Act of Congress, the Commission appointed a board of five canvassers to canvasser the returns of the Legislative Assembly, which under the act, are to be canvassed by this Commission. After public notice in the newspapers, the said Board of Canvassers assembled with the members of this Commission at Salt Lake City, and the election returns were canvassed, the result ascertained, and certificates of election were awarded. rers, County Superintendents of District Schools

awarded. SUITS AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS. "Recently some ten suits were instituted in the Third District Court of Utah by the Mormons against the members of the Commission, complaining that they had been unjustly deprived of the right to register and vote. These are understood to be test cases, designed to test the constitutionality of the Edmunds Act, as well as the legal construc-

of the Edmunds Act, as well as the legal construction which we put upon its provisions. These suits are still undecided, and are likely to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"It has been asserted that polygamic marriages have increased since the passage of the Edmunds Act; on the contrary, we have the opinion of many Mormons and non-Mormons that they have comparatively decreased since the passage of said act. After diligent inquiry we believe the latter conclusion is correct. But the Utah Legislature will have the opportunity of satisfying the country on this particular subject by passing such a public marriage act as that which we have suggested to Congress. By this and such other legislation as we have indicated, they will give the Government assurance of their loyalty and patriotism and avert a contest that cannot but result in their discomfiture.

"In concluding this report, we consider it proper to commend the zeal of the Governor of Utah in his efforts to enforce the laws."

A WEDDING INDEFINITELY POSTPONED. A CONFIDING MAID DESERTED-MAGNIFICENT PREP-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELECRE. New-Haven, Oct. 30 .- Nearly a year ago here came to this city a young man who said he was from Philadelphia. His manners were pleasing; and as he took board in a fashionable street, and connected himself with the Church of the Sacred Heart, his antecedents were not questioned. He gave the name of Eugene phia merchant. He soon became very popular with the young people of the parish, and as he possessed a good enor voice, he was soon invited to become a member of

Katle Mulcuhey, one of the leading sopranos of the church, and the belle of the choir. He soon began to pay marked attention to Miss Mulcahey, who is the daughter of a prominent Catholic citizen of this city. Before long it was announced that they were engaged. This rumor was confirmed by the lady herself, and novel did the course of true love run smoother, until about a month ago, when Eugene stated that he would have to go to Philadelphia to attend to some family matters, before his wedding, which was appointed for to-day, took place He bade his betrothed farewell, and left the city for a week or two. He wrote affectionate letters; but as time assed they became more and more infrequent. In them e still protested his love for Katio. She implicitly beieved in him, and as the day of the ceremony drew near time, be conscious of a power which they will be unwilling to use forever at the hidding of those who have it not. The fact also that it will be preparations were made by the parents of the bride-elect for an elaborate wedding. An expensive trousseau was purchased, and an unlimited order was given to a fashionable caterer for the wedding breakfast.

This morning a large number of costly presents were displayed at the residence of Miss Mul-cahey, on Portseast., and a carriage stood in front of the door waiting to convey the wedding party to the Church of the Sagred Heart, which was crowded with guests; but the groom arrived not. A messenger was sont in laste to the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics to see if Lynch had procured a marriage heense. He returned with the intelligence that he had not. The news was communicated to the Rev Father Mulcahey, an uncle of the bride that was to have been, who was to have performed the ceremony; and he dismissed the congregation at the church with a few remarks, explain-ing the circumstances. Up to a late hour has might nothing had been hear of the faithess lover. The affair has created a decided sensation in fashionable

ing the circumstance of the faithless lover.

The affair has created a decided sensation in fashlonable dicles here, as the family to which Miss Mulcaney beings is quite prominent. Jeromiah Mulcahey, her father, as very rich and very angry, and he purposes to get satisfaction from the scoundrel who trilled with his dauchated in the country of the country of the country of the country.

NO POSITIVE CLEW TO THE ASSASSIN OF A. C.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRENCAL

Sunday morning with a bullet and small shot in his further the case proceeds 'the more the evidence tends to riminate some one of the Greening family. The probable story of the crime is that Cheever had just arisen and in preparing to kindle the fire for breakfast, had gone out to wood-pile to cut kindling, and was shot dead by an sassin who was probably lying in wait behind the wood

ic. Greening professes not to have heard a gun-report on Greening professes not to have heard a gun-report on sunday morning, but a gun shotcould be heard in the val-ley where the houses are situated for a mile or two. The trauthles between the two families have been very hitter, and Cheever slept with a revolver and a gun at his bed-side. His wife is in New-York. Cheever formedly worked for F. S. Schoommaker, a New-York upholsterer, and was past-master of Shakeapeare Lodge, No. 77, Freemasons, and was well educated. The coroner's examination will be held to-morrow. Excitement runs high here to-night.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SIMMONS.

A TREASURY AGENT WHO COULD SUSTAIN THEM, IF

Boston, Oct. 30.-Special Agent Martin, of the Treasury, in Washington, said yesterday that he could reproduce from memory the charges made in the official eport of the investigation against ex-Collector Simmons. that the charges were sustained, and that they in turn sustained ex-Collector Beard's accusations publicly made last week. Secretary Folger's permission has been sought in vain for the publication of the report in full, or the writing out of Special Agent Martin's recollections of its

THE PENALTY OF DISHONESTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Oct. 30 .- Charles G. McCann, the ang mail agent of Camden, who was convicted in the United States District Court of stealing postage-stamps United States District the Bridgeton post office, was this worth \$6.30 from the Bridgeton post office, was this morning sentenced to the payment within a week of \$1,000 flue, failing in which he is to be imprisoned for one

ROBBED ON A TRAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30,-A dispatch from est Salem says that a farmer named Washington McMasters was relieved of \$500 in bank bills, while riding on a train near West Salem. He shared half his sent with a talkative stranger, and the stranger probably searched his pockets.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S WILL REJECTED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.-In 1876 the widow of William Steele, of Wurtsbore, Sullivan County, died, leaving a sleidy daughter in the care of Mrs. Grace Quinlan, her husband's sister. The child inherited \$5,000. Hoton McKee visited the girl, and it was reported that they were engaged to be married. In 1879 he induced Miss Steele to live with his parents on the plea that she would receive treatment which would benefit her health Clerks of the County Courts, Assessors and Collector of the County Courts of

Steele died. The will was contested by Mrs. Quinlan on the ground of undue influence and fraud. It was rejected, the case was carried to the General Term and the decision of the Surrogate was reversed. The case was then tried before a jury, which has rendered a verdict for Mrs. Quinland

THE CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

NO ADDITIONAL FACTS MADE PUBLIC.

OFFICIALS DECLARE THEMSELVES INNOCENT OF IN-TENTIONAL WRONG-A CARD FROM GENERAL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30 .- The developments as to an alleged conspiracy in the United States Marshal's office of the Northern District of New-York to defraud the Government continues to cause the chief clerk in the office, made an additional statement to-day, but it contains nothing beyond what has already been published. When requested to show to reporters certain accounts of the office, he refused to comply, on the technical ground that he had no right to allow them to be inspected.

Clinton D. McDougal arrived in the city to-day, but refused to give any information. He said he had made his report to the Department at Washington, to which he was alone responsible. Ambrose N. Lane, a clerk in the office, and a Deputy United States Marshal, who is charged with conducting the conspiracy, said to-day: "I have done nothing intentionally wrong, and nothing, as I believe, legally wrong. I have never seen the agent of the Department of Justice, nor been inquired of as to my conduct. I believe that my official conduct has been legally correct, and I know I have never defrauded, or aided in defrauding, the Government of a cent."

General I. F. Quinby, who until recently has been Deputy United States Marshal, and who is charged by the special deputies who investigated this office as being implicated in conspiracy, published the following letter in The Union and Advertiser this afternoon relative to the charges made against him for conspiracy to defraud the Government:

"It is useless to dony this charge; for those who know me would not believe it without positive proof, and those who do not know me would believe it, however emphatic the denial. I can only say that since I resigned the Marshalship of the Northern District of New-York I have not received one cent from the Government, either directly or indirectly from my connection with the Marshal's office. I make no threats; but regard for my family more than myself demands that the miserable spy who has misrepresented the facts for the surpose of who has misrepresented the facts for the purpose of bringing may name in disrepute for political purposes will receive a reward less valuable to him than he will get for the defamation of the character of one who effered a sacrifice of everything, even to life, to prevent the disruption of his country in the time of its iminent peril. The author of the report upon which this charge against me is based knew, and so confessed, that he did not hold me responsible for any complicity in the conspiracy, if any conspiracy that his honorable occupation was gone unless he could report the discovery of very large frands its conference was: but after leaving Rochester he felt that his honorable occupation was gone unless he could report the discovery of very large frands its conference was: but after leaving Rochester he felt that his honorable occupation was gone unless he could report the discovery of very large frands its conference aposition similar to that which she now occupation was gone unless he could report the discovery of very large frands its conference aposition similar to that which she now occupation was gone unless he could report the discovery of very large frands its conference aposition similar to that which she now occupation with the constitution of a neutral zone between France and China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had heen effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China had the feeted thereon. It was evide

the dispatch stating that a New-York paper had

nery, in the upper part of Allegheny City, was this mornlives in an unsaccessful attempt to save that of a fellow-workman. The firm has been digging a well, and this morning C. Dickson went down to measure the depth of the water, when he was overcome by the foul air. Perdinand Schrader and Charles Schultz, who were working near by, heard his ories. Schrader descended into the well, and the choice-damp reducers and measure seekell to the bodies of schultz followed and was also overcome.

Ropes were procured and fastened around the bodies of solonon Bamberger and Rhinehart. Remsen, who were overed into the death-trap. With difficulty they field the assemble men to the ropes and were handed up. Dickson, Schrader and Schulz were dead, and Bamberger and Remsen were unconscious, but were soon revived. Dickson was a single man, and the other two were married.

INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30,-The Federal-Grand Jury tery continues to hang over the death of A. C. Cheever, who was found in his door-yard in Diogsman's township on Sunday morning with a bullet roa. really bent on appropriating to its own use money contributed to the fictitions. Matual Co-operative Fund."
Loring and William W. Miller have also been indicted for
carrying on a like business. The Grand Jury also made
like presentments against Charles G. Bennett and Will-

PICKING COTTON BY MACHINERY.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—The first bale of cotton ever picked from the field by machinery was exhibited at the Charleston Cotton Exchange to-day, and attracted general attention. The condition of the cotton was pronounced as good as hand-picked cotton of the was pronounced as same grade. The bale was picked near Sumpler, S. C., by a cotton-harvesting machine invented by C. J. Mason, Jr. It is operated by one horse and one man, and will harvest two and a half to three full bales a day.

GUARDING AGAINST ELECTION FRAUDS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 30.-Dennis Mc-Namara, Michael McNamara, Patrick Fitzgerald, Thomas Wiseman and Edward J. Fay are under arrest here for perjury in naturalization cases. They are held for exam-Ination to morrow in \$5,000 bail. Maurice W. Hannigan is under arrest for violation of the registration law in registering another man's name. Other —as have been found where boys under twenty-one years of age regis-tered and voted last year.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED BY BUNAWAY HORSES.
CHATTANOJGA, Oct. 30.—In Knoxville, ye day, salomon Nipper, age seventy-skeht, a respectable fawas killed by two runaway horses.

was killed by two runaway horses.

A ROSTON PENSION LAWYER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—C. A. Holt, a lawyer, was arrested localy for violation of the pension laws. He furnished ball to await examination on Friday.

POISONED BY A MEXICAN SHEPHERD.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—At Snyder's Store, twenty-five miles north of tesicado, Tex., a Mr. Rumels was fatally poisoned with greenle, which was placed in his coffee by a Mexican shepherd.

KILLED BY A FALL.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 30.—Edward Allen and Charles van Meter, carpenters, fell from a building a distance of twenty, two feet yesterlay. Allen was killed and Van Meter fafally informat.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—Baxfor Stingley, a City Marchal at Salida, has been fatally shot while altempting to area; "Frank" leed, a cowboy, for stealing cattle. Read comped.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.

DURANGO, Col., Oct. 30.—Abraham Schiffen, of the firm of schreder & Co., was accidentally killed by throwing a sex containing a revolver upon the floor, which discharged the weapon. harged the weapon.

SHOT BY AN INJURED HUSBAND.

PETEKSBIRG, Va., Oct. 30.—A quarrel occu
in linwightle County a few days ago between Ti lattiness and fromy Jones, and the latter was shot and ag. Matthews escaped. The shooting was caused by Junden intimacy wite. Matthews's wife.

due intimacy who, Matthews's wife.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A PAUPER'S BODY.

RICHMOND, Viz., Oct., 30.—C. Baker and William mett, colored men and professional grave-robbers, were ifded this meraling white moving the body of a pauper
ough the streets on a wheelbarrow. The body had been
but from the morgue at the City Almshhouse. David Featthe keeper of the morgue, was alrested on a charge of
splicity.

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

THE FRENCH POLICY IN TONQUIN. THE GOVERNMENT INTERPELLATED - REFLY OF M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

Paris, Oct. 30 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Granet, a member of the Extreme Left, interpellated the Government upon its policy in Tonquin, and requested an explanation of the objects ought to be obtained and the means of conducting the expedition in that country. M. Granet pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the information which had been furnished by the Government, and said that, contrary to the official declarations, difficulties had been raised by considerable excitement in this city. Mr. Gilbert, China. He reproached the Government with concealing facts and distrusting the patriotism of the Chambers. Reverting to the Boarée treaty, he said that China has threatened resistance, and there was danger of war. The errors of the Government had compromised the country. The present moment, he declared, was a critical one, and France should turn her eyes toward the passages of the Vosges.

M. Challemel-Lacour, in reply, repudiated the idea of the Tonquin expedition being an adventure. The French were, he said, encountering more formidable opposition than was expected, but the difficulties were far from insurmountable. China had availed herself of the blockade of the coast of Anam to claim her suzerainty, and home opposition had

At this point the speaker was 'interrupted by MM. Papon, Clemenceau and Douville, who protested gainst the remarks.

Resuming, M. Challemel-Lacour said that the Gov ernment had no intention of advancing upon Hué, but it became necessary to strike a resounding blow. The speaker justified the occupation of Hué and the forts, which had resulted in the treaty and the clearing-up of the situation. He said that the Government had failed in none of its engagements, nor was there any contradiction between its acts. No important event had occurred which made necessary the early convoking of Parliament. The French were masters of three-fourths of the Red French were masters of three-tourths of the Red River Delta, and the enemy occupied only two im-portant places, from which the reinforcements would dislode them. All the documents necessary had been published, and those not published in the Yellow Book only showed the inconsistencies of the Chinese policy. It was clear that China never really sought a serious compromise, but simply wanted to gain time, while France had sincerely endeavored to arrive at an agreement, without accepting a humili-ating capital atom.

M. Challemel-Lacour said that China had never

caused here, where Marshall McDongall resides, by the dispatch stating that a New-York paper had published an announcement of irregularities in the Marshal's office. It was promptly denied by the Marshal's friends, who say the fact is that the most that has ever been alleged is that a few deputies in a distant part of the district and certain United States Commissioners ever whom General McDongall has no control, were guilty of irregularities. It is denied that McDongall has done wrong or even been careless.

RILLED WRILE TRYING TO SAVE LIFE.

KILLED WRILE TRYING TO SAVE LIFE.**

**French Government, in view of the expedition in Torogin than was originally intended. Even should China only remain on the defensive, larger reinforcements of troops will be required in Torogin. The Government does not expect a defeat in.

CHINA READY TO RESIST FRANCE. Panis, Oct. 30,-The Chinese Legation scoul the idea that the arrival of French reinforcements Ton-

The Figure publishes a report that the Governor of the Chinese province of Yunnan, with 14,000 troops, has received orders to enter Tonquin and occupy Cao-Bang, about 130 miles north of Hai-Noi, the French headquarters.

FAILURE OF MORRIS RANGER.

ENGLISH COTTON BROKERS INVOLVED. THE LIABILITIES £650,000-SUSPENSION OF OTHER FIRMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30,-Morris Ranger, a cotton broker, formally announced that he was unable to meet the demands upon him, to the president of the Cotton Exchange to-day, and that he had suspended payment. The intelligence created great excitement, as many other brokers were involved, and dealings in futures were at a standstill all day. The liabilities are estimated at £650,000. It is stated that Kanger had 400,000 bales open.

Messrs, Hollinshead, Tetley & Co., and R. H. Forman & Co., also cotton brokers, amounced their failure. Further embarrassments are expected.

EFFECT IN THIS CITY.

Morris Ranger has been considered the bold est and most extensive cotton broker in the world, and the failure caused a temporary disturbance in the cotton market here yesterday, but prices at the Cotton Exchange soon recovered. The most marked effect was seen in the Produce Exchange, where prices of wheat, eorn and oats quickly declined is to 19 cent a bushel, and remained so till the close of the day. In previsions the market was stagmant. Ranger, when a member of the firm of Fatman & Co., of this city, engineered a successful "corner" in cotton, not only here but in England. France and Germany, and forced prices up 3 cents a pound. Great indignation was felt at the time, and the cotton spinners in Europe decided to do no trading with any brokers having contracts with Fanger. He was also forced to terminate his connection with Fatman & Co. It has been supposed that Fatman & Co. to the correspondents of the firm, but Solomon Ranger, a brother of Morris, and a member of the firm of Fatman & Co., denied yesterday having had any connection with Morris Ranger since he left the firm. The cause of Ranger's failure was the fact that he weat "short" of cotion a few months ago on this market, till the close of the day. In provisions the market was

MEETINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 30 .- Sir Henry James, Attorney-General, addressed a large Liberal demonstra Dumfries last evening. He denied that there had been any extravagant expenditure under the Liberal administra-tion. He said that while the last Conservative adminis-tration had spent an average of £84,000,000 yearly, the Liberals had only disbursed an average of £74,000,000. The meeting passed a vote of confidence in the Government. A resolution was also passed urging the Ministers to deal early with the franchise question.

At the conference of the Fair Trade League in London the imposition of a moderate import duty upon foreign wheat, in order to emourage the trade of the British Colonies, was advocated.

THE RIVER PLATE BANK EMBEZZLEMENT, LONDON, Oct. 30 .- The London and River Plate Bank has decided to pay for the securities which were deposited with it. John Watters, a broker, who is brought up to-day for re-examination. George Warden, the defaulting manager, testified that he lost money belonging to his absorpt, that he obtained #1,900 for them from Watters. He said that he often begged Watters to spare him the necessity for another robbery, but waters persisted in his so doing.

SEQUELS OF THE INSULT TO ALFONSO.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Cabinet has agreed upon a diplomatic note which will end the controversy the spare him the spare him the spare him the spare him the first vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets as by January and the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets as the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets as the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets as the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the streets as the statement is now made that fifty vehicles like those in use in London will be placed on the statement is now made that fifty vehicles it is those in the chiego. charged with stealing bonds deposited with the bank, was

arising from the unfavorable reception of King Alfonso in the sirects of Paris. Senor Martos, the leader of the Dynastic Left, is mentioned as Spanish Ambassador to Paris to succeed the Due de Fernan-Nunez.

TWO EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON. SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORK OF FENIANS.

DISASTERS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY-FORTY PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- About 8 o'clock last evening a terrible explosion occurred near the Praed-st. underground station on the Metropolitan Railway. Passengers who were on the train at the scene of the explosion say that there was suddenly a loud report, like that of a cannon, and then a sudden darkness, the gaslights from the front to the rear of the train being put out. The train, which was crowded, contained principally country visitors returning from the Fisheries Exhibition.

When the train reached the next station, Edgeware Road, the first effort was made to rescue the wounded. Some were dreadfully burned, but more were prostrated by fright. The first impression was that an explosion of gas had caused the disaster, but later inquiries tend to show malice. The two rear carriages were damaged the most. They are mere skeletons.

Another theory is that the explosion was caused by foul gas accumulating in the tunnel. This, however, is untenable because no premonitory symptoms were observable. The general opinion of the railway officials and of experts is that the disaster was caused by some explosive material which had been placed probably in the rearmost carriage. It is believed that about forty persons

were injured, some of them dangerously. Almost simultaneously with the Praed-st. affair a violent explosion occurred on the underground railway between Charing Cross and Westminster stations. The windows of the signalling stations in the tunnel were shattered, and at Charing Cross the glass roof of the station partly collapsed. The report is described as being like that of artillery. The effects were similar to those of the Praed-st. explosion. Carriage lamps, windows, etc., were smashed. All traffic was suspended for a while. Although both explosions are matters of the greatest mystery they are generally thought to have been of Feman origin.

THE CITY OF BERLIN IN COLLISION. London, Oct. 30 .- While the Inman Line steamer City of Berlin was entering the Mersey to-day she came in collison with Her Majesty's ship Hawk, dam sging the latter's starboard bow and carrying away, some of her boats. The steamer sustained no damage,

MUSCAT BESIEGED FOR FOUR DAYS. London, Oct. 30 .- A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Muscat is being besteged by the brother of the present ruler. The British gunboat Philomel is shelling the camp of the besiegers. The slege has already lasted four days. All of the British subjects have left the town and gone on board the Philomel."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE. Paris, Oct. 30.—The International Labor Conference continued its session to-day. The French delerates urged State intervention. The workingmen, it was aid, ought to form a political party, and, if accessary, resort to force. The admission of foreign working nen to the French Syndical Chambers was de-manded. Henry Broadhurst demanded complete Boerty of action and the suppression of coercive coalitions. He advocated legislation only for the protection of women and children, and he repudiated violence. Mr. Broadhurst added that two English Cabbet Mintsters supported the trades unions, and said he only regretted that Franco was not similarly situated. the trades unions, and said was not similarly situated.

AFFAIRS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 30 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Government was interpellated re-

LORD LORNE ON HOME RULE IN CANADA. TORONTO, Oct. 30.-A cable dispatch from London to The Globe says: " The Contemporary Review for November contains an article by the Marquis of Lorne entitled 'Canadian Home Rule.' It was written in compliance with a request to furnish notes suggestive of steps that might be taken to meet the demand for home rule for reland, or to provide information having a bearing upon the future of Australia. The Marquis discusses the chief should one member of the confederation become strong declares that should a provincial feeling be developed stronger than the feeling of loyalty to the general gov stronger than the teering of synary of the schedal government, the American civil war may be repeated in Canada. The conclusion drawn is that the experience of the American States shows that while purely local matters may be left to the control of local assemblies, it is all important that no province should be organized of such attempt has to be able to formulate a polley looking to a conflict with the rest of the country."

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30,-The steamer St. Francis ank in Lachine Rapids last evening and will be a total The Earl of Cork was robbed on Saturday of a pocket-

book containing a circular note for £1,090, \$150 in Cana-dian money and some valuable papers.

Vennor announces that the first cold snap will occur on November 3, 4 and 5. HALIFAX, Oct. 30.—James Holmes and William Bracken

ere committed to-day for trial for baving dynamite and other dangerous explosives in their possession. Bail was HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 30.-S. Walah, of this city, has is-

promise against Mrs. Pirie, of Dundas, formerly Miss Booth. FOREIGN NOTES.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The North German Gazette denies the xistence of an aggressive alliance.

existeace of an aggressive annual of the property of the Prusian Diet will meet on November 20, and the German Parliament on January 15.

Brussels, Oct. 30.—A new expedition consisting of eight persons and including three officers of the Swedish Army, will leave Liverpool on November 15 for the Upper

VIESNA, Oct. 30.—The Arebduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, and his wife the Archduchess Stephanic, have left this city on a visit to the Prussian Court. GLASGOW, Oct. 30.—The ringleader of the Orange riots at Coutbridge last summer has been sentenced to two years' and another active participator to nine months'

Bentin, Oct. 30.—The Emperor William has ordered an inquiry into the disorders at Oldenburg, caused by the unpopularity of General Stefamann.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Oct. 30.—Dynamite was

aliciously exploded in the office of the Chief of Police re last evening. The building was badly damaged, but PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Court of Appeals of Brussels has ndered a decision adverse to Simon Philippart, manager of La Force et la Lumière, for irregularities in manage-

MAJOR CRUMBAUGH ACQUITTED.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30,-Major S. R. Crumbaugh, Collecter of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Kentucky, on trial in the United States Court charged with using official envelopes for private corre spondence, was to-day found not guilty by the jury.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

SACRED SOIL FOR A HOUSE-SITE.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 30.—Yesterday ground was broken for the new grantle mansion for Mrs. Lucy Caregie, of Pittsburg, on the site of the instorical ruins of Dungeness on Cumberland Island, Georgia, the former residence of General Nathaniel Green. The cereinony was performed in the presence of a crowd.

THE BRYANT BUILDING COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Bryant Building Company of New-York to acquire and hold real estate and resit the same; capital \$300,000; was incorporated to-day. The trustees are Parke Godwin, Fanny Bryant Godwin, Frederick N. Goddard, Aired Ludlow White, Fanny Godwin White, Harold Godwin, Annte Godwin and Nora Godwin.

ENTHUSIASM FOR MR. LOW:

A ROUSING MEETING AT THE ACADEMY. MR. BEECHER AND MAYOR LOW THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS.

Republican enthusiasm in Brooklyn reached fever heat last evening in the immense demonstration in the Academy of Music. It needed only the announcement that Mr. Beecher would preside and Mayor Low speak to draw twice as many persons to the building as it could by any possibility hold. The edifice was packed from the rear of the stage to the roof of the amphitheatre with an audience composed of the hest people of Brooklyn. Every available inch was occupied in the auditorim, and people clustered in the lobby and about the stage entrance and in the street in front of the building, content to hear the applause of those within, as they could get no nearer. Fully 3,500 persons sat or stood in the Academy. More than one-half of the parquet scats were occupied by ladies, the seats being reserved for them and their escorts. But to get seats it was necessary to be at the Academy by 7 o'clock, although the hour for the exercises was 8. A few minutes after 7 the main doors were opened to the throng

seats were reserved for politicians and others, Among those present were Judge George G. Reynolds, Silas B. Dutcher, Tax Collector Tanner, Edwin Packard, Franklin Allen, ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, David S. Arnott, Charles E. Tearle, George F. Elliott, Albert Ammerman, W. H. Beard, Charles H. Small, William H. Leayeraft, William Richardson, Thomas M. Wood, and John C. McGuire. A large number of Democrats were in the audience.

pressing for admittance. In less than ten minutes

every place was taken, and even the family circle

was thronged. In the boxes and on the stage

The stage was set in a forest scene and decorated with bunting. Over the centre was suspended a fine portrait of Mayor Low, inscribed "Our next Mayor." The fronts of the boxes were decorated with flags and shields.

Mr. Beecher's entrance at 8 o'clock was the signal for enthusiastic applause. Handkerchiefs were wildly waved, and when he rose to speak the enthusiasm redoubled. The coming of Mayor Low when the meeting was half over was heralded to the audience by the cheers outside the building. As he entered nearly all in the auditorium rose to their feet, and there was a scene of wild enthusiasm. When the Mayor spoke, the applause was repeated. A telling speech was made by Burton T. Beach.

MR. BEECHER'S OPENING SPEECH. Mr. Beecher opened the exercises without fermal

Mr. Beecher opened the exercises without formal introduction. He said:

The good people of Brooflyn have been almost in despair in regard to the government of our great city. It has been thought by many that eitles cannot govern themselves. Now, we have heard that they can, and Hrooklyn has taken the lead of all the great cities in this hand upon this question, and has demonstrated the fact that the people are capable of self-government. (Applause.) The population of overy great city is so diverse, made up of representatives of almost every nation that has a language or a literature, and the work of self-government is more difficult by reason of that fact. It requires more care, more wisdom, a large and sympathetic hamanity; but we think that we have all these qualities in Brooklyn. Provided we are not field like a piece of paper on the tail of public politics, provided we are let alone, we can make out to take care of our own manicipal interests, to build our own buildings, administer our own leases—and uniteenses [laugiter]; we can build our own bridges; we can elect our own Aldermen [laugiter]; we can elect our own Mayor. (Applause.) To-injut we have little to do or say in respect to the present aspect of politics in the State and Nation as between the two great parties—the Democratic and the Republican. I do not enter into that subject at large, only expressing my own sanguine hope and expectation that in this State of New-York the people will enoses wisely, and that we shall have a Republican Legislature and Republican officers in all places. [Applause.]

I will also throw in a word or two as I go along in regard to the candidates in nomination for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court. I have the honor and pleasure of the Supreme Court. I have the honor and pleasure of the Supreme Court. I have the honor and pleasure of the Supreme Court. I have not the honor of knowing Mr. Wilhard Bartlett, but I am acquainted with gortlemen who do know him, and who eatem him highly. But I hold this: that Mr. Joanson is a R introduction. He said :

Now in regard to the other matter, the election of Mr. Low. [Creat applause.] In the first place, he is not imported. [Laughter and applause.] He is a domestic production. [Laughter.] He was born in Brooklyn. He was brought up in Brooklyn. He was educated at duction. [Laughter.] He was born in Brooklyn. He was brought up in Brooklyn. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He has lived in Brooklyn ever since he was born. He studied his business in a school, than which there is none better in the two cities of New-York and Brooklyn—the store of A. A. Low. [Applaise.] He has never been ambitious for office. He was impressed into the service. He has abandoned all other business, and according to his proutise he has devoted his time night and day to the administration of the municipal affairs of this great city. [Applaise.] Bear in mind that he was put into the office of Mayor at a critical time of change. The law in respect to the administration of municipal affairs of Brooklyn was changed. Greater power was put into the hands of the Mayor, so that the administration of the affairs of Brooklyn might be conducted with reference to local needs and not with reference to national needs. The old administrations were under a different system. However good the men were who were made Mayors, they were cold the men were who were made Mayors, they were obliged to Keep step with national politics. All that was changed. It is not an easy thing when a tree has grown broud at the top, when its roots are spread abroad in the earth, to take up that tree out of the soil and transplant it into the respects with the Kepublican party, has not amont it ad the has done. [Applaise.]

The pent that strikes me most favorably i; the fact that Mr. Low, while known to be in syn-pathy in other respects with the Kepublican party, has not amont it ad the affairs of Brooklyn as a partisan. He has given as a good administration, not with regard to old party I nes, but with regard to elty lines. There is one point in is administration with which faint is found. I cannot go into a discussion of the question of increased taxation that has been brought upon the city, our for fills he vas not re-ponsible, and it is not fair nor just to say that it administration has increased the taxatio administration has increased the taxanon teach and a consent to an increase of the number of senool-houses, but that is a question that gives satisfaction to every body, particularly to those who work for a living and who are not able to pay school bills. [Applause.] There is room enough still for more school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense for school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense for school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense for school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense for school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense for school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense for school-houses. And furthermore he added to the expense of the country of the country of the providence, when he has dealed riches to a man, to make it up in children. [Laughter,] A man who provides achools and school-hooks for the common people ought to be the favorite of the common people. [Applause.]

THE OPPOSSIJON CANDIDATE.

Now at the close of Mr. Low's administration we have

Now at the close of Mr. Low's administration we have mother gentleman entered as a candidate against him. I am quite well acquainted with him. To his honor and eredit be it said, he is a reporter. [Laughter.] How could a man come from any more honorable body? Is there any school in which a man can learn to be so finquistive? [Laughter.] To his credit he it said, too, he has becaved like a gentheman, and under some circum-stances I would be glad to see him elected. But he has another qualification. He represents one of the most distinguished papers in New-York. [Laughter.] I have The New York sum because it loves me. According to the Good hook, "whom he layed in ne. According to the Good hook, "whom he layed in ne. According to the Good hook, "whom he layed in ne. According and that is the reason it loves me. I suppose. [Gireth laughter.] And I read, for instance, too: "I saw an augel standing in The Son." [Laughter.] I never expected in my life to be compelled to deciline to vote for an angel, [Laughter.] But where has Mr. Hendrix learned anything on the subject of civil administration? Where has he served an apprenticestip. What does he know of the judgment and the tact requisite for the proper conduct of civil administration? When has he served to supersede a man who has already been tried? Why should he crowd out a Mayor who has had experience, who has grown ripe and who is just now fitted to carry out still more thoroughly the work he has so successfully segun! I put it to any bank man, -president or what. Let a young man learn the business; let him rise step by step until he gets to the point where his knowledge and experience render him the better fitted for his work; would be better fitted for his work; would the better fitted for his work; would be an untried stranger in his place! I put it to every workman and every mechanic. And after animistering the government of this city for two years with signal success, is it right to put seth Low your and be put an absolute, foo! I do not believe you could get a could a man come from any more honorable body?